RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1884.

GROCERIES, &c. GREAT REDUCTION IN

SSS U U GGG AA RRESSS U U GG GAAA R RESSS U U GG GAAA R RSSS TUU GGG AAA R RSSS T

takes pleasure in informing his customers and others that he has made a large reduction in

GRANULATED, 74c.; REST WHIFE, 7c.; CUT LOAF and POWDERED, 84c.; LIGHT YEL-LOW, 6c. Our ROASTED COFFEEs are celebrated for their strengto and delicious flavor. A full line GREEN COFFEES always in stock.

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND LOWER

TEAS SOLD AT IMPORTERS' PRICES. FINE TEAS FOR 45 AND 50 CENTS A

C. D. KENNY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SUGAES,

1703 EAST MAIN STREET.

5,000 CASES BEST BRANDS.

For sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS. MACKEREL AND HERRINGS. LOCC BARRELS

No. 3 MACKEREL AND EASTERN HER-LANDING AND FOR SALE BY DAVENPORT & MORRIS

EXTRA FINE VIRGINIA HAMS. SHOULDERS, and MIDDLINGS: SUPERIOR OLD CIDER VINEGAR, and all the necessary SPICES FOR PICKLEING, at

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FRENCH BRANDY, VINTAGE 1877; BOLLAND GIN, DUFF GORDON SHERRY. For side by

TO LOVERS OF ENGLISH PALE ALE

WE RECORDERE SERRES LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE AS THE FINEST ENGLISH ALE

WHILE SLIGHTLY STIME.

EASY OF DIGESTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE. Dishin and Liverpool.

BUBBLE'S RED-HEAD BRAND OF STOUT. A FULL ASSORTMENT ON HAND AT DAVENPORT & MORRIS'S. Richmond, Va.

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THE BRADSTREET MERCANTILE

VOLUMES ISSUED QUARTERLY.

RICHMONDOFFICE-No. 1219 MAIN STREET.

SAVED HER LIFE.

Dr. J. Branfield: Door Sire-I have taken several baths of some Female Regulator for discusses of sixten years standing, and I REALLY BELIAVE JAN COURT SETTING. For which please accent my heartfelt manks and most profound gratitude.

Yours very respectfully. MRS. W. E. STEEBINS.

TESTED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY-PT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Let A. Bradfield. Attenta, Ga.: Dear Sir,-1 take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are now putting up, known as Dr. Bradfield's Female Regrelator, and consider it the best combination ever gatten together for the diseases for which 14 is recentmented. With kindest regards 1 am, respectful:

affected organs and parts sympathizing directly with them; and therefore, providing a apperpric ERREDY for all diseases for which it is recom-

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY,

OLIVE-OIL.

GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL. FRESH LOT OF THIS CELEBRATED OLIVE-

We have sold this OIL for many years past, and its uniform and superior quality has recommended it to all who have used it. Ask for GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL. For sale by drogriets and grocers. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Wholesale Druggists

W HITEHURST & OWEN, MANU-FACTURIES OF SASH BLINDS, DOORS, BOLLDISCH, BRACKETS, &C., TENTH AND STED STREETS.—Our yest factory, monerphesed a strangelessed and equipment by any in the country, is now in full operation, and we are pre-cised to excesse orders for first-class work at bo-tom prices. 1978-3 up 178-3 up

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

READ OF Y ALLE BBE A K KIINN N GOO B B AA K K IINN N G G B B AAA K K IIN N N G OO BBB A AK K IIN N N G OO BBB A AK K IIN N N GOO

num Mineral Fountain of Saratoga Springs. and is, in the opinion of the most eminent medical

CONSTIPATION.

TORPID LIVER, INACTIVE CONDITION OF THE KIDNEYS, MOST SALUTARY ALTERATIVE

SCROPULOUS APPROPRIOSS. With Indies, gentlemen, and bon vivants everyable, and accredit it with being the surest and speediest source of clear complexions, high health

HATHORN SPRING WATER is sold only in glass bottles; four dozen pluts are packed to a case. It may be obtained at all hotels, and of druggists

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RATES: \$2 per day, or \$10 per week.
JOSEPH PARKINSON, Proprieter
Omnibuses will meet all trains.
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HOTEL WARWICK,
NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA.,
Locared on Haupton Bonds, eight miles above
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE OLD
DOMINION,
COOL SEA DREEZES-RELIEP FROM HAY-PEVER. A substantial brick structure, baving all modern conveniences; simuted on a bluff overlooking the Sex. Eleganty furnished. Table and service measurement. Apply to c. E. ORCUTT, 150 Broadway, New York or to J. R. SWINEHTON, Manager. Hotel Warwick, je 19-3m Sewport's News, Va.

PERSONAL.

THE JAMES C. SMITH ICE COMPANY The d A Sile.

In the saved their horses and wag ons, and WU J.

CONTINUE TO SUPPLY ALL THEIR CUSTO

MERS AS FEROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE, mader the

creamstance. We ask the indulgence of our customers if drivers are a little late in their activeties.

E. F. SWALN, Hanagor.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS,
The RIGHMOND PLEASURE CLUB will discontinue their regular entertainments on Maxoland after FRIDA'S. September 12: 1984. The
Club will give the notice berafter for fature entertainments. Thanking our pursons for their
liberal patronage and support respectivity, acc.

J. B. REILLY. President.

2: 11-219

PROPOSALS FOR PILE-BRIDGE TO
BE ERECTED ACROSS LITTLE RIVER.
FEAR DOVER STATION, RICHMOND AND
ALLEGHANY BALLROAD—COMPACTS are inflied to send in bids for the crection of said bridge
BETWEEN DATE AND 15TH INSTAWC.
Plane and specifications can be seen at our

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENGLISH DECORATED DINNER-AND

TEA-SETS, COMBINED, CONTAINING 183 PIECES, FOR \$15 PER SET.

130 PIECES. DINNER, BREAKFAST and TEA COMBINES

in place of the 120 pieces for \$14.90.

20 YEARS:

FIC (S. S. S.) in the treatment of Cancer continue

"Mr. Brooks, near Abany, was hopelessly afficied with Cancer. It had caten through his now into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. has had a wonderful effect on him. His improvement is po great that we all feel sure of his being perfectly careful times.

W. H. GILBERT, Albany, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood- and Skin-Diseases mailed free to applicants.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3.
Attuits, Ga.
New York office, 159 W. Twenty-third street;
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NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. FOR SALE, THE TIDEWATER LIBE.

One of the two Republican papers in the First

WAKING UP OHIO.

He Thinks there Ought to be a Change National Affairs, and Advocates Revent

Toledo, Omo, September II.—Governor Hendricks arrived in this city yesterday morning as the guest of the Tri-State Fair Association. In the afternoon he spoke on the fair-grounds to a large audience, estimated at 4,000 or 5,000. His speech on that occasion was entirely non-political, and was a eulogium of the importance of agricultural and mechanical arts; of the improvements of the century in them in this country, and of those elements of citizenship which go to make up a good government. In the evening Governor Hendricks spoke to a Democratic mass-meeting in the

ment. In the evening Governor Hendricks spoke to a Democratic mass-meeting in the Fifth Ward, an audience numbering fully 3,000 being present.

In the course of his remarks he said: Ought there to be a change in national affairs? or, in other words, Ought we as a nation to go on from year to year as we have been going on in the past? I submit to you that there are certain changes we ought to feel important and proper. First, to you that there are certain changes we ought to feel important and proper. First, there should be a reform in the revenue system of the country. I shall not undertake to discuss this at length. I say there ought to be a change—a modification of the revenue system of the country. What did the President of the United States say to Congress two years ago? He said that the taxation of the recent was beyond the de-Congress two years ago? He said that the taxation of the people was beyond the demands of a government economically administered, and he urged upon Congress that immediate reform on that important particular ought to take place. He told the Congress that annually there was being collected a hundred millions more from the pockets of the people than a fair and honest administration of the Government did require. He told them that the next year it would be \$145,000,000, At the next session of Congress, after the Republicans had somewhat amended the revenue laws, the Secretary of the Treasury called the attention of Congress again to the subject of revenue reform. He said that under the law as modified the excess collected from the people was \$\$5,000,000 - \$\$5,000,000 collected from the people of this country every year beyond the demands of an economical administration of the Government.

THE THEASURY EXCESS. My fellow-citizens, the candidate for Governor of the State of Indiana, in a speech not long since, boasted of the fact that when the Republican party came into the state of sower it found an empty Treasury, but that it now has an excess in the Treasury of \$400,000,000. This statement is true that when this speech was made there was \$400,000,000 lying idle and unemployed in

the Trensury. At the end of the year there will be added to that, in new yaults, another \$100,000,000, and it will stand at \$500,000,000 wrung from the people beyond the demands of the Govern-ment. Have you stopped to think how much that is? It is more than half the paper man, woman, and child in the cour What for? I am arguing the question.

OUGHT THERE TO BE A CHANGE !

you a Democrat? Are you a Republican? Are you a Granger, or are you an Independent? Whatever may be your party relations, what do you say to that proposition of the Chicago Convention, that the revenue shall be reduced to the needs of the Gonernment economically administered? [Applause,] If you do not like that don't vote with the Democracy for when the Democracy comes into power, I undertake to say that the machinery will be turned for awhile—backward, did I say? No; forward, in favor of reform, in favor of reducing taxation to the wants of the Government economically administered. What are you going to collect any more TO REAL-ESTATE OWNERS IN RICHMOND
AND VICINITY.

ded. What are you going to concer any more for? [Voice: Stealing.] Have you stopped to think that money which is now locked up is a part of our currency, that it has an office to perform and that if the same of the propher of t ployment. There is many a many that are hard pressed because enterprise has stopped, because there is no employment for labor. Ought that to be with \$490,-090,000 locked up in the Treasury? The Democracy say, "Reduce taxation until the amount shall be just what the Govern-ment needs,"

hat govern in times of peace. Why should we have extraordinary taxation twenty years after we have passed away from the condition of war? Why shall to be? When we reduce taxation upon these principles until there shall be no more collected than the Government needs, what will be the effect? That

with a zeal that is absolutely beautiful, [Cheers.] What has the German done that he should be abandoned by the Republican party thus? How is it that no address to him and his patriotic devotion is made, and it is only made to my Irish friends? Why is this? The only fault I know of the German is that he says when he lived in Germany beside the Rhine he thought he had the right to deedde for himself what he would cat and drink and wherewithal he should be clothed.

RR. BLAINE AND THE FROHIBITION QUESTION.
Republicans say that will not do, and if is only day before yesterday, in the State of Maine, that they would not trust this question any longer to legislation, out placed it in the irrevocable provision of their Constitution that henceforth and forever no man should drink his beer in the State of Maine; and the candidate for President man should drink his beer in the State of Maime; and the candidate for President of the United States did think that it was a proper thing for him to say that he did not vote on that question at all. What say you, my German friends? Is prohibition right or wrong? [Voice: Wrong, wrong.] Of course it is, as the Democracy in every platform has declared. In the State from which I have come to-day our Democracy have fought this battle well out upon the idea that whether a man shall take a drink of beer, if you please, a drink of whiskey, belonging to himself, and it you choose to take a drink I could not advise you to drink anything to disturb the composure of your judgment at any time; but if you choose to take a drink, shall you come to me to sak my permission? or, in other words, shall I seek to interpose to prevent your from indulging in a habit that you think is not hurfful to you?"

THE EOSTA CASE AND THE M'SWEENY CASE, there but hepe for position there but hope for least on the position in licans withing which hope for position to here but hope for position to here but hope for position to hear a drink of bers, of v. Cans. Ti the hiard town."

Althoughted here but upon the dea that whether a man shall take a drink of beer, if you please to take a drink it you choose to take a drink, shall you come to me to sak my permission? or, in other words, shall I seek to interpose to prevent your from indulging in a habit that you think is not hurful to you?"

THE EOSTA CASE AND THE M'SWEENY CASE.

from indulging in a habit that you think is not hurtful to you?"

THE EOSTA CASE AND THE M'SWEENY CASE, Governor Hendricks then recited at length the Kosta case in the administration of President Pierce, in 1854, and the McSweeny case in 1881, when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, as tending to show which party was the true friend of the foreign-citizen. Concerning the latter he said: "In the month of June, 1881, shortly before Mr. Garfield received his deadly wound, Mr. McSweeny, an Irishman by birth, having six or seven Americanborn children, however, and having lived in San Francisco in the pursuit of legitimate trade for twenty-one years, having all the honors upon his person of American eitzenship, thought he would return for his health to Ireland. He did so, and in the month of June he was arrested in Ireland by British constables and landed in a British jail. No charge was preferred against him; no violation

of the law assigned; seized a free man until then; without fault, without crime, without the violation of English law whatever, seized and thrown into a hideous dungcon. His wife wrote a letter to the State Department at Washington, informing the Secretary of State that her husband was then under arrest and imprisonment without fault, without crime, without charge. The letter was received at the State Department, in Washington, on the 16th day of August. James G. Blaine, who was then the Secretary of State, was acting as President of the United States. Mr. Garfield was languishing upon his bed of pain. That letter was unopened, so far as we know; at least it was unanswered. It never was answered so long as Mr. Blaine continued in the State Department, and he remained in the August before. For four months he neglected an appeal made by a woman in a distant land applying to him for the honor of his country, for the justice of her, for the dugnity of her citizenship, that her husband should be released. It was not a question of sentiment, it was a question of express written law. The statutes of the country then in force made it the duty of the President, whenever any person from this country should be held in unlawful imprisonment, he should demand the cause of the imprisonment, and if the answer did not justify the imprisonment the should demand the release of the man. That was the law; and yet James G. Blaine. A SPEECH BY GOV. HENDRICKS answer did not justify the imprisonment he should demand the release of the man. That was the law; and yet James G. Blaine—"dashing" as they say [laughter and applause], "American" as they say—not a bit Irish as I say [laughter]—neglected to answer it, and during the whole of four months that he held the high office and controlled the seal of our country no answer was made and no instructions were sent to our Minister at London, and McSweeny did not come out of jail until the spring following, under another administration of the State Department. I am not speaking of this subject to Irish-

administration of the State Department. I am not speaking of this subject to Irishmen. I am speaking to my fellow-citizens, to every man who feels prouder and stronger when the flag of his country floats over him. To all such I say, Will you enderse the conduct of Blaine, or will you rally under the banner which Marcy, under Pierce's administration, did erect over us all?"

Governor Hendricks closed with over us all?"
Governor Hendricks closed with an allusion to the manner of his nomination and a strong appeal to Democrats to carry Ohio in October, as that would decide the contest in November.

CLEVELAND'S ELECTION SURB.

Signs that Indicate the Defeat of the Ropub

tienn Candidate. [New York Herald.] Samuel J. Randall, while at Democratic headquarters yesterday, said: "I can only say that I am as confident as a man can be of anything that Cleveland and Hendricks will be elected. There is no discouraging feature about the Maine election. A large Republican majority was to be looked for under the circumstances."

under the circumstances."

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, on being asked as to the effect of the Maine election on elections in the West, said: "The principal interest in the West in the "The principal interest in the West, said:
"The principal interest in the West in the
Maine election is in the matter of the prohibitory amendment. The fact that the
State has gone for Prohibition and Blaine
will greatly strengthen the German opposition to the Republican candidate, and the
fact that Mr. Blaine dodged the vote on
the amendment will only make the
situation worse, as the opponents of sumpturry lerislation will prefer a manly
foe to a cowardly one. On the other hand,
the Prohibitionists will feel that Mr. Blaine
should have the courage of his convictions
and locality, and will be more strenuous
than ever in their support of St. John
against Blaine. The excuse that it is only
a local issue is one that will not pass, for
the reason that national logicitation has from
time to time been proposed, and once by Mr.
Blaine himself. And even as a matter of
State legislation at is a common topic in State legislation it is a common topic in many States of the Northwest, where it is a leading issue. As against Mr. Baine's dodge and the intrenchment of prohibition

to tion are disappearing. In my own town, Greenbush. I do not know of any Demoterats for Butler, but there are some Republicans that way incined. In Troy the
Butler movement is falling off since the
failure of the demonstration in New York.
Ir. Rensselaer county will do well for the
Democratic ticket."

Ex-Mayor Wickbam said: "To any one

who can watch the current of public senti-ment there is no question but that Cleve-land is gaining largely. While among cer-tain elements there has been some disaffection, it is more than counterbalanced by the accession of other elements hitherto Re-publican. The Germans as a body have publican. The Germans as a body have not hitherto been very enthusiastic for either party as a party, but voted mere for individual candidates. There is a growing inclination among them toward Cleveland becoming universal and irresistible—in fact, almost an epidemic. Neither Vermont and Maine on the one side, nor Arkansus and Alabama on the other are indications of great moment. ther unprecedented except in 1882. The canvass of neutral voters will be deter-mined largely by the contrasting records of Cleveland and Blaine as public officers.

ticket."

THE RUBAL VOTERS IN THIS STATE.

Letters of a favorable character were received by the Democratic State Committee in the mail vesterday morning.

A letter from a town in Westchester county says: "There are seven Republicans in this election district who will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. We expect a large vote for St. John in this districtnessibly thirty, of which not more than

a large vote for St. John in this distriction possibly thirty, of which not more than three will be Democratic."

A letter from Montgonery county says:

"We have organized a Cleveland and Hendricks club in this town. The president of it has always voted the Republican ticket."

of it has always voted the Republican ticket."

A Buffalo letter says: "I can frankly say that all Democrats in our election district are for Cleveland, and at least one of the Republicans also."

A Putnam county letter says: "Everything looks bright and cheerful in our town. There are many Republicans here who will vote for Cleveland. We have a particularly large number of young me who, like myself, will east their first vote for Cleveland, Hendricks, and reform. On the enclosed list there are no less than twenty-two of the latter class."

A letter from a town in Stenben county says: "I can see nothing in the situation here but that which bids the Democracy hope for increased majorities. I am in a

hope for increased majorities. I am in a position to know that a great many Repub-licans will vote for Clevelaud. Another heans will vote for Cleveland. Another thing which will greatly help us is the St. John movement. The Prohibitionists have formed a club of over two hundred members, of whom all but twelve are Republicans. The membership includes some of the hardest-working Republicans in this town."

Although most of the members of Independent National Committee are committee, and the committee are committee and the country Republicans, who, in ordinate crumstances, would go unenlighten regarding the Republican objective James G. Blaine. Thousands of farm take no reading matter at all, and other committees are considered.

*Inclusive of an occasional third attempt.

The fundamental axiom of science is that

the Independent conference, the speech of the president, Mr. Charles R. Codman, Carl Schurz's great Brooklyn speech in German and English, and a statement concerning Mr. Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith shame. Some circulars pertaining to Mr. Blaine's relations toward the Hocking Valley starving miners and the relations of Blaine's papers toward their printers are now in press.

The Independent Committee has picked up the following straws from the canvass:

A vote has been taken in the Stock Exchange from one hundred Republican members. Fifteen of them were for Blaine and eighty-five against him. Three-fourths of the latter are for Cleveland straighout.

A Cleveland-Hendricks Independent Club has been formed in Mount Vernon, and twenty-five per cent. of all the Republican voters in that village have enrolled their names as members.

Twenty per cent. of the East Chester votes have followed suit.

A private letter from Iowa states that the Republicans are making great efforts there and spending lots of money, but says the

Republicans are making great efforts there and spending lots of money, but says the Democrats can carry the State if they will work for it. A man in the State with an \$800 mail agency admitted that he was obliged to give \$100 to the Republican campaign fund or lose his place.

TRANSFER OF THOUGHT.

An Interesting Paper Read by Professor Bur-Professor W. F. Barrett, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, read before Section F. [American Association for the Advancement of Science] a paper that has awakened a good deal of interest among members of the Association. The title was "Experimental Researches on the So-called Thought-Transference," and the Professor said: [Philad-tphia Press.]

In a paper on some phenomena associated with abnormal conditions of mind, read before the British Association in 1876, I recorded some observations which had come under my notice, wherein an apparent transference of thought occurred independently of the ordinary channels of sensation. At the same time it is obvious that to establish even a prima-facie case in favor of so novel an hypothesis required a very large amount of evidence sifted, not only by one, but several competent investigators.

From that year to the present time I have been constantly engaged in amassing evidence on this obscure but important question. Encouraged to persevere by the cordial support and cooperation of many whose names entitle their judgment to the highest respect, I believe that I am now in a position to make good the following

proposition:

That there does exist a group of phenomena to which the word "thought-transference" may properly be applied, and which consist in the mental perception by certain individuals at certain times of a word, picture, or idea kept vividity before the mind of another person or persons, and this without any transmission through the recognized channels of sense.

and this without any transmission through
the recognized charnels of sense.

THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED.

The evidence on behalf of a proposition
of this kind, where the antecedent improbability seems so great, obviously demands
the closest scrutiny. The object of the
present paper is to give a general view of
the evidence that has been obtained and to
invite the criticism of unbiassed and competent authorities.

tent authorities.

Early in the course of this inquiry the so-called "willing game," and later on the grotesque performances of Mr. Irving Bishop, Mr. Stuart Cumberland, and other caterors for public amusement, came under the author's notice, and the result of careful inquires in this direction was simple. the author's notice, and the result of carerul inquiries in this direction was simply
to confirm the well-known physiological
explanation of "muscle-reading." This
part of the investigation, comprising as it
does many hundreds of carefully-conducted experiments, may be summed up in the
following statement:

That much of what is popularly known
as the well-treading." or thought trans-

State legislation it is a common topic in many States of the Northwest, where it is a leading issue. As against Mr. Blaine's dodge and the intrenchment of prohibition in the Constitution, advocated by him and enforced by his party, the liberals of the country will throw their whole weight in favor of the frank declaration of Governor Cleveland and the Democratic platform against sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

THE CCRIEEN OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Colonel Lodewick, a prominent politician of Rensecher county, gave his views of the feeling in that locality. "In our section," he said, "the campaign is doing well. All traces of Democratic disaffee. much of what is now attributed to muscle-or sign-reading will be more readily expli-cable by the direct action of mind upon mind. It is, however, needful to be always on one's guard, as the results that can be achieved by unconscious muscular guidance are so surprising that an unwary inquirer, sceptical though he may be of the existence of the thought-transference, will intallibly

I will give only two examples of purely muscular action performed unconsciously by the operators. If a ring be suspended by a silk thread over the top of the thumb, the hand being steaded by resting the elthe hand being steaded by resting the el-bow on a table, it will be found that the ring will vibrate longitudinally directly a shilling is placed under it, provided the operator be told beforehand that such would be the case, and at the same time warned to be on his guard against moving his hand in the least. But if the operator's head be averted so that he does not know when the shilling is put under the ring.

Again, if a number or word or a simple diagram be thought of by one person whilst another holds a pencil loosely in his band, the mental picture in A's mind is transferred, not to B's mind, but to the paper before him, when A touches B. The fact before him, when A touches B. fore him, when A touches B. The factoring that A looking at the point of the pencil held by B unconsciously guides B to the successful reproduction of the image in A's mind by slight and almost imperceptible

mind by sight and almost imperceptible variations of pressure, which are not consciously interpreted by B, and then his hand moves slowly in obedience to the indications unwillingly given by A. Besides this unconscious collusion there is, of course, conscious collusion or trickery to be avoided where a code of signals convers to the avoided where a code of signals convers to the avoid the analysis. conveys to the quasi thought-reader the desired information. But an operation of desired information. But an operation of this sort requires a sender as well as a re-ceiver; the one is useless without the other, and if this hypothesis be adopted to ex-plain the experiments I am about to relate you are forced to admit that a dozen or more well-known men, such as Balfour Stewart, Hopkinson, Sidgwich, Greeney, Lodge, and Guthrie, were all in the trick, and this, I contend, is a mere improbable hypothesis than to suppose we have here hypothesis than to suppose we have here something hitherto unrecognized by sci-

The first experiment we made was with the young children of a clergyman in Bux-ton, who informed me in 1881 of the singu-

ton, who informed me in 1881 of the singular success he had obtained in experiments of so-called thought-reading. I instituted a critical inquiry in conjunction with Mr. F. W. H. Myers and Mr. Edmund Gurney. This small committee laid the foundation of the Society for Psychical Research.

The child, whom we will call the percipient, was sent into an adjoining room whilst the committee thought of and silently wrote down some number, word, or fictitious name, or drew a card from a full pack, noted it and then replaced it. The child was then recalled, and standing at some distance from us, with her eves averted or turned to the wall, in less than a minute would make an attempt to "guess" the thing we had fixed on or which we had, silently and vividly, before our minds. The guess was noted down, if incorrect, and a second one allowed, and but rarely a child that the approximate were made and a second one allowed, and but rarely a third trial. The experiments were made when none but the committee were present. The following was the result:

*Inclusive of an occasional third attempt.

If the first guess only is counted, the experiment gave 1 correct guess in 54. The average chance of success dent was 1 in 43.

arise. Until you can state what that the planation is we have as good a right to our hypothesis as to any unvertified one. This, I admit, would not be the case if accepting thought-transference meant a decial of some well established law, such as a craze for the perpetual motion involves. I am not aware of any experiments that have been conducted to disprove the facts I have alleged, and it is surely not more improbable to assume that one mind can act directly on another in contiguity to it (consciousness in A begetting consciousness in B without the occurrence of any sensory indication) than to assume, as we all do, that every particle of sand on this globe is perpetually pulling and directly affecting every particle of sand on worlds millions upon millions of miles distant from us through some agency as yet unknown. some agency as yet unknown.

PRISON-REFORM ASSOCIATION. Warden Brush Discusses the Subject of Punishments Before the Society.

A saratoga special of Wednesday says:
At the meeting of the National Association
for Prison Reform to-day, Warden Brush,
of Sing Sing prison, discussed the subject
of prison punishments, saying he would
give only conclusions. It must be admitted that punishments in prisons are
absolutely necessary, for perfect obedience
indispensable, and punishment is at times
required to maintain discipline. He
would do everything to avoid the
necessity for punishment, caring for
the prisoners so that they would have a
contented spirit and trying to prove to
them that obedience was their best course.
When punishment is inflicted it should be
so severe as to make the prisoners afraid of When punishment is inflicted it should be so severe as to make the prisoners afraid of it, but all resources of reason and argument should be exhausted before it is applied. For minor disobedience the forbidding of letter-writing, reading newspapers, and stoppage of the tobacco supply should be tried. His experience convinces him that all punishment should be inflicted by one man, not directly in contact with the prisoners, and not the highest officer in the prison. He believed it possible to make wild beasts of men, so that you will have to chain them; but this can be avoided. The one cause that leads to the prison The one cause that leads to the prison the one case that leads one places straighter and stronger than any other is disobedience in the family. Some time in life every one must learn to obey.

PUNISHMENTS AT SING SING.

In response to questions, Mr. Brush said that the only punishment at Sing Sing, outside the taking away of allowances and privileges, and an occasional incarceration in the dark cell, was a system of handeufting the prisoner and fastening his hands to a hook in a sliding plank on the wall so as to raise him from his feet if necessary. For the first ten seconds the prisoner is amused, the next ten he begins to think there is a God in Israel, and in thirty seconds he is usually ready to submit. There is practically no danger of permanent injury, and little suffering follows. As a rule life prisoners are given easy places, and are not hard to manage. The convicts are allowed tobacco, but no intoxicants. There should be no favoritism. If a convict feels he is hated so that he will be punished anyhow, he becomes desperate. If a convict feels he is nated so that he will be punished anyhow, he becomes desperate. He would avoid all punishment degrading to officer or convict. Intellect and education do not keep men out of prison. They have better discipline in Sing Sing since they quit using the paddle, and the hand-cuffing penalty has to be inflicted less often than the paddle. If he found a convict receiving punishment too often he put him in another place.

"The incorrigible criminal" was discussed by Superintendent Brookway, of the Elmira Reformatory. An incorrigible criminal, he said, was one who could not be properly dehabilated with the means and within the time at their disposal. They consist of the professional and perverted class, the hereditary and habitual and the brute and crauk. The warden of the Joliet (III.) penitentiary piaces the proportion of incorrigibles in that institution at forty per cent. Of the other sixty per cent, twenty-five per cent, are reformed and the remainder are apt to continue criminals. Mr. Dodge, of Concord, N. H. thought there was not more than thirty-five or forty per cent, of incorrigibles in their prison. Their men were probable of differentials. thirty-inc of forty per cent, of in origi-bles in their prison. Their men were pro-bably of a different class. Mr. Allen, of the Westboro Reform School, did not like to think any one incorrigible. Sometimes the very worst criminal is reformed without any apparent reason. Mr. Petrie, of Co-lumbus, Ohio, thought twenty-five per cent, of their prisoners were criminals by accident.

Killed by Her Husband.

Ever since the lat of May last the fourth-story floor of the rear tenement-house No. 284 Tenth avenue has been the home of John Armstrong, an employe of the Man-hattan Gaslight Company in West Eigh-teen-year-old daughter Sarah. From the time of their arrival Mr. and Mrs. Armtime of their arrival Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have kept up a continual quarrel, and scarcely a day passed that the man did not severely beat his wife, generally selecting a time late at night in which to do it. Yesterday, owing to the heat. Armstrong, together with the other employes of the gether with the other employes of the company for which he worked, left the shop at about 3 o'clock, and Armstrong went directly home. According to custom he began quarrelling with his wife. Sarah, the daughter, was in the room when her father came home, and at 5 o'clock Armstrong told her to "get out." The girl went over to the house of her auat, Mrs. Ellen Pratt, at No. 547 west Twenty-sixth Ellen Pratt, at No. 547 west Twenty-sixth street, and told her that "father and mother were quarelling again and father was threatening to kill mother." Just before 6 o'clock a boy ran up to Officer Owen Rogers, of the Sixteenth precinct, and told him that a woman was lying dead on the ground below Armstrong's windows. Rogers made his way to the place, which is only about two feet wide, between the rear of the house in which Armstrong lived and the side of a carpenter's-shop on Twenty-sixth street, and, in a frightfully-mangled condition and quite dead, he found the body of Mrs. Armstrong. To remove the body if was necessary to tear down a fence on Twenty-seventh street. remove the body it was necessary to tead down a fence on Twenty-seventh street. The mangled body was then taken into the hall of the tenement-house in which the woman had lived.

Officer Rogers went back to the house

and found Armstrong lying on the bed in his room pretending to be asleep. When the policeman arrested him he made no resistance, and went to the station laughing and talking as if nothing had happened. He was slightly intoxicated. He told the sergeant that after quarrelling for some time his wife suddenly got up, walked to the window, and jumped out. About ten years ago Armstrong said she had done the same thing. Sergeant Longsdale locked the man up. Coroner Martin arrived at the house at about 9:30 o'clock, almost simultaneously with the dead-wagon. He gave a permit for the removal of the body, which was taken to the Morgue. The police and the occupants of the house concur in the belief that the woman was thrown out of the window by her husband. sistance, and went to the station laughing

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
DETROIT, September 11.—A Free Press
Alpena special says: A violent thundersqualt occurred yesterday noon. The wind
reached forty-eight miles an hour. The
rainfall was over an inch in eight minutes.
Thomas Seart was struck by lightning and Thomas Scarf was struck by lightning and killed on the street. Another man had his arm broken. Forty thousand feet of lum-ber were blown in the lake. The tornado-was not very wide and lasted fifteen min-

Vicksburg, September 11.—The last spike on the Lousville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, connecting Memphis and New Orleans, was driven yesterday at a point 120 miles above this city. A train which left here this morning proceeded to Memphis. Two hundred business-men of this city will leave by an excursion train.

The Last Spike Driven. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

(By teterraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, September 11.—It was rumored here to-day that the President had decided to appoint General George H. Sharpe Secretary of the Treasury. General Sharpe was recently appointed a member of the commission to visit South America.

OUR LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WATER WE NOW DRINK The Chamber of Commerce Adopt a Resolu tion Requesting the City Council to Connec the Suction-Pipes With the River.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening. Present: R. E. Blankenship, president; Thomas Potts, first vice-president; R. A. Duniop, George P. Stacy, George R. Cannon, Frank D. Hill, Robert S. Bosher,

what they can to procure a restoration the same.

The chief business of the Board, considered to be of importance to the prosperity of the city, both from a commercial and a social view, was the consideration of the water question—whether the water supply had not better be drawn from the river direct than from the caual. The new works at the Three-Mile locks, which supply the greater part of the city, derive their power from the Nine-Mile locks feeder, or Bosher's dam.

THE CANAL-WATER.

THE CANAL-WATER.

This same water, after passing over the wheels, is pumped up into the new reservoir, having run down the canal for six miles before it is thus used. At its source it receives the volume of water from Tuckahoe creek; coming down, Westham creek flows into it, and it then drains the filth of the Philadelphia quarry, where some two or three hundred men are employed. In the beginning of the summer, when the prevailing sickness began to be attributed to the use of this water, the THE CANAL-WATER. when the prevailing sickness began to be attributed to the use of this water, the Committee on Water resolved to extend the suction-pipe into the river by way locks, which they believed could be done for a few hundred dollars. Subsequently Colonel Cutshaw and the committee had an analysis made of the water in the river and the water in the canal, and they proved to be about the same—one and they proved to be about the same—one about as good as the other. Thereupon the Committees on Water and Health, act-ing together, determined that it was unnecessary to extend the suction-pines in the river; that they would do well enough where now located, but that the great nuisances at the Philadelphia quarry should be abated by piping or tunneling them under the canal.

DR. CABELL'S VIEWS. DR. CABELL'S VIEWS.

Dr. J. G. Cabell, president of the Board of Health, was present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening by request, and with great courtesy answered the numerous questions put to him. He said:

"I think the water from the river certainly preferable to the water from the canal, but I acquiesced in the recent action of the Council committees because I understood of the river the volume of the stream at the Three-Mile locks would not be sufficient for the purpose. I may have misunderstood of the river the volume of the stream at the Three-Mile locks would not be sufficient for the purpose. I may have misunderstood him, but I think that that was his view. I am decidedly of the opinion that the water should be gotten from the river if possi-

Have you ever heard, Doctor, that the original plan of Colonel Cutshaw contem-plated drawing the water from the river?"

sked a member.
"So I have heard," was the reply.
"Is there any chemical analysis that can ade that will show all the impurities

"Is there any chemical analysis that can be made that will show all the impurities in water?"

Dr. Cabell: "I think not."

Mr. Blankenship said he was sure from his knowledge of the river that there never at any time would be any difficulty in finding in the river near the Three-Mile locks a sufficiency of water to keep the reservoir filled. He referred Dr. Cabell to the report of Mr. Sherriff, published in the Chamber of Commerce reports.

Dr. Cabell repeated that if the water for our people to drink could be gotten out of the river itself, instead of out of the canal, it ought to be done. He had heard that the cost would be about \$2,000.

A BEQUEST.

After considerable discussion, and in the Philadelphia quarry be conducted under the canal into the river, the bad water from Westham and Tuckahoe creeks will still remain, and that there always will be more or less odium attach.

FLOW AND FOWER OF THE JAMES.

The paper of Mr. Shirriff on this subject, above referred to, is as follows, and gives valuable information both as to the flow and power of the James between Bosher's dam (whence comes, by way of the canal, the water of the new reservoir) and Richmond:

WATER-POWER.

On the subject of our water-power the following is valuable:

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAHLROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE ENGINEER OF WATER-POWER,
RICHMOND, VA., January 29, 1884.
Dear Sir,—Answering your inquity concerning the possible development of water-power at Richmond, I beg to present the following facts:
The extreme low summer flow of the James river will not fall below 1,000 cubic feet per second, nineteen years out of twenty.

From Bosher's dam to tidewater is a fail

A 217.620 H. P. ...(B 2) 15.349 H. P. The amount of power in use at the pre-ent time I estimate as follows: From Richmond level.

Richmond dock

Manchester canal

By Haxail mills

Old pump-house

Old pountion from and NatiWorks.

Very respectfully, RECEEN SHIERIFF,

Engineer W. P.

The Clay-Ward Actives.

The Clay-Ward Actives authorized their president, Mr. John E. Hankins, at their last meeting, to have made a large and beautiful banner. The banner has been completed and placed in position across Main street at the corner of Belvidere. It is painted in oil-colors, with correct portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks on each side, and is about nine by twelve feet in size. Besides the portraits the banner has on it the following in large letters: "The People's Choice! The Clay-Ward Actives for Cleveland and Hendricks and George D. Wise!" The work was done by Messrs. Briggman & Winkers, of this city. In a short time the Club will have a demonstration, with speaking, fireworks, and music.

The Club gratefully acknowledge favors from Mr. C. E. McCleur, manager of the Richmond Telephone Company; Mr. John Austin, of the same company; Mr. John Austin, of the same company; Mr. Joseph W. Kates, superintendent Southern Telegraph Company; and Messrs, Watkins, Cottrell & Co. this city will leave by an excursion train ou the same road for New Orleans to-morpany; and Messrs. Watkins, Cottrell & Co.

There was a game of ball played at Boschen's Park yesterday afternoon between the Richmonds and a picked nine (of boys), which resulted in a victory for the boys, the score standing 17 to 5. The game was called at the end of the sixth in-

ning on account of the darkness. Bestery for the Richmonds, Swan (ex-player Dom:stice) and Ford; battery for the boys, Warwick and Mathews.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR. secretary of the Society New Ready to Re-

as possible.

As usual, entries are coming in now from outside the State before those of our own

non. Frank D. Hill, Robert S. Bosher, George Gibson, Jr., and George A. Ainsile.

Excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. E. O. Nölting, George L. Christian, and Gustavus Millhiser.

On motion, the Committee on Inland Trade were requested to inquire into the cause of the stopping of the Burkeville express train on the Danville road, and do what they can to procure a restoration of the same.

The chief business of the Board, considered to be of importance to the prosperity of the city, both from a commercial and a social view, was the consideration of the considerat

future benefits.

The Fair begins October 22d, and the time for entries closes October 16th.

Briefs and Personals.

The steamer for the protection of our oys, ters will be launched at Norfolk next Saturday, says Captain Foster, who will command her.

Thomas Mittier (colored), sentenced by the county of Nansemond to ten years continement in the penitentiary for maticious assault, was received at the State prison yesterday. Dempsey Gatling, from the same county, was put in for five years,

Mr. John P. Branch and family, having returned from Europe, are at the White Sulphur.

Sulphur.
Captain Thomas B. White, formerly of the Richmond police force, is lying danger-ously ill at his residence, 710 north Fourth

ously in at his residence, to not street.

Judge R. L. Burrows, of Buffalo, New York, attorney for the Burrows estate, and Mr. Charles F. Moore, of Albion, N. Y., receiver of the Burrows estate, are in the city examining into the affairs of the estate

here. Riehmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, assisted by Heurico Union Lodge, No. 130, will lay the corner-stone of Christ church with Masonic ceremonies Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Riehmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, will act chester, was very badly injured day before yesterday by being caught between two

before last.

Mr. Blair Jackson, of Schoolhill, Scotland, who has been visiting Mr. Ro. Whittet in this city, leaves for Boston to-day, enroute for his home.

Funded Under Judge Hughes's Order.
Under the mandamus of Judges Hughes ond Bond on vesterday and the day before \$26,000 of tax-receivable coupons which matured since July 1, 1882, were funded in Riddleberger bonds dollar for dollar. These were of the \$300,000 tendered for funding prior to the passage by the Legislature of the amended Riddleberger bill—a bill which was devised to stop this leak found by Judges Hughes and Bond.

The numbers of the new bonds—the Riddleberger bonds issued under mandamus—will be kept of record in the office of the Second Auditor, and will also be furnished to the Richmond Stock Exchange. Funded Under Judge Hughes's Order.

nished to the Richmond Stock Exchange. It may be that the Legislature will take some action hereafter with respect to these particular bonds that will make this in-Dime Museum at Mozart Hatl.

Earton & Logan, of Washington, have taken a six-months' lease on Mozart Hall, and will in a few weeks open a dime museum there.

There will be a stage petformance and exhibition of living curiosities every night in the week except. Thursday, when the Mezart Association will have their regular musicale. There will be afternoon permissioners also.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday morning:

Moses Baker (colored), a suspicious character, was committed for six months in default of surety for good behavior.

Moses Morris (colored), assault and battery. Dismissed on payment of cost.

Henrietta Turpin, Emma Ellis, Sarah Kemp, Lucy Johnson, Julia Green, Ida

Kemp. Lucy Johnson, Julia Green, Ida Morris, and Adelaide Threat (all colored), charged with trespassing on the premises of and assaulting J. H. Clarke with rocks. Lucy Johnson and Emma Turpin were fined \$5 each; Ida Morris was discharged; the others were required to give security for their good behavior. Addison Stewart (colored) was fined \$10

for fighting in the street.

J. H. Crowder was fined \$2 for solverling passengers at the Richmond and Danville

Foreign Flour Shipments. The American brig Lahaina, Benjamin Lathrop master, with 4,959 barrels and 309 half-barrels of flour, valued at \$25,509, shipped by Duniop & McCanee, and the American brig Jane Adeline, Charles H. Wooster master, with 4,460 barrels and 200 half-barrels, valued at \$23,504, shipped by the Haxali-Crenshaw Company, cleared yesterday for Rio de Janeiro.

Tony Denier's Humpty-Dumpty Troupe will commence a two-nights' engagement at the Theatre to-night, with Saturday matince. Prices as usual.

NOTTOWAY WEEKLY NEWS,) BLACKS-AND-WHITES, VA., September 11, 1884. To the Editor of the Dispatch: The editor of this paper left home August 28th to hunt in the neighborhood of Roanoke. Was last seen in Richmond on the 29th. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his

L. Stein will open Saturday, September 13th, at 611 Broad street, with a choice stock of clothing, gentlemen's furnishings

Wait for the grand opening of L. Stein's choice stock of clothing, Saturday, Sep-tember 13th, at 611 Broad street.

Another Addition of Fall Goods Plaids, Checks, Cheviots, Meltons, Pig-4 Tenth street.

It is the best 5-CENT CIGAR ever offered on this

band around it with the initial P. W. THE DISPATCH JOB-PRINTING HOUSE IS ther

oughly equipped to do all kinds of BOOK-AND JOB-PRINTING at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM JENKINS, 2 P. M., bananas

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS
TO POATS: I will sell, from Cars 403 and
1928. Cheapeake and Ohio depot, for the NEXT
TWO DAYS: 2,200 bushels of GOOR CLEAN
Spring OATS at prices lower than ever before
offered on this market. Bags furnished at 5 cents
each, and money refunded when bags are returned,
se 11-112 Twentieth and Main streets.

HAIR-BRUSHES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

TOOTH-BRUSHKS (Loonen's and others).
Large addition made to our stock. CLOTHES-BRUSHES—new styles, plain and ornamental, Handsome POWDER-BOXES, POWDER PCFFS, 2c., 2c., 3. SLAIR, Druggist, ic 12 corner Ninth and Broad streets,